

Taxation and the Public Debt.
We have received from the author a well written pamphlet entitled: "A plan by which the people will be relieved from taxation: a uniform rate of interest secured; the public debt paid, and specie payment resumed, without disturbance to trade," by DAVID S. SIMON, of Philadelphia. The mode suggested for reaching these results is the adoption of a system of Government banking "to save the people from the monopoly at present known as the National Banks."

Political "Outrages."
Under the significant heading of a "Small Difficulty in Georgia," the New York Herald publishes the telegraphic report of an unfortunate altercation originating between intoxicated parties, in regard to a matter of unsettled business, and resulting in one death and the serious wounding of two others. This caption was given to the telegram for the purpose of leaving an impression upon its hundreds of thousands of Northern readers that such occurrences were common in the un-reconstructed and rebellious State of Georgia. It was intended as a disingenuous endorsement of the recommendation of President Grant and the action of Congress towards that State. Take the arguments conveyed in illustrations of Harper's Weekly, as frightful as they are false, they appeal to the prejudices of the Northern masses. Making false representations of the true condition of affairs in the South, the minds of the Northern people are filled, by such special pleading, with erroneous notions of the state of Southern society; they are made to believe that murder and violence are rife, and that the laws of the land and the peace of the country are at defiance. By such means it is sought that the political and civil condition of the South, and especially of Georgia, shall be judged. It is unworthy even of the sources from which it springs. Such conduct brings disgrace upon American journalism, particularly emanating from the leading paper of the United States.

In the same issue of the Herald is the record of two murders in New York, within and near the city. Suppose we apply the same rule to that State which its leading paper wishes to apply to Georgia? Suppose we should judge of the state of society and the political condition of the people by the terrible tragedy which has just occurred in the rural district of "Tarrytown," the "Sleepy Hollow" of the delightful romance associated with that State, where a brutal monster smashed the skull of his wife with the stock of a gun, slaughtered two of his neighbors outright and mutilated another beyond the hope of recovery? How would Brooklyn, the pious and refined "City of Churches" like to be judged by the conduct of one of the teachers in its public schools, who meets a female teacher, his gaily paramour, in a house of ill fame, and shoots the woman and himself? What would be thought of that Southern teacher or editor who should hold up such crimes as characteristic of the people among whom they are committed? Yet by such a course have much of the ill-feeling and prejudice at the North toward the South been kept up; by such disreputable means have political proscriptions been justified; by such devices have States been overthrown, and their citizens placed at the tender mercies of military tyrants.

We had supposed that the day for manufacturing "outrages" as an excuse for invading the Constitutional rights of the Southern States, having served its true purpose, had passed. We had hoped the morning of the return of fraternal feeling had dawned; that justice and equality among the States and the citizens of States would characterize the future policy of the Government. We looked, at least, for leading journals, not bitterly partisan in their dealings with the great question of Reconstruction, to lend their influence to heal and not to open, the wounds which the country had received, and from which it still suffers.

It there really was an honest wish to reconstruct the Union upon the broad principles of justice and equality; if it was desire to restore fraternal feelings between the people of the North and South, instead of reproaches so should have sympathy for the forlorn condition in which the war left us. Some allowance would be made for the demoralization of society; the disorganization of labor; the prostration of business. Instead of accepting the reports of military rulers as to the real political condition of our people, the Northern people would have scorned them for their falsehood, their petty tyrannies and malignant proscriptions of our best citizens. Instead of holding up occasional crimes as characteristic of our people, they would have condemned the officials who have discharged murders because the officers who arrested, the jury who tried, and the jury which convicted, could not take the test oath. The vengeance which has sought out a suffering and unoffending people should have wreaked itself upon those who have appointed noted criminals and rogues to the most exalted civil stations, and to political "reforms" which have placed ignorance and venality in full possession and control of the civil and political affairs of the Southern States.

The War Bill—Its Legal Effect.
We republish in another column, this morning, the text of the bill entitled "an act to secure the better protection of life and property," introduced by Mr. Shaftner, of Arkansas, and passed through the Senate on Thursday before the adjournment with such hot haste, and which failed to become a law only because of the patriotic action of two Republican representatives, Mr. Ames, of Lenoir, and Mr. Harris, of Franklin.

We beg that our readers will turn to the bill and read it carefully and attentively. It will be seen that it is composed of six sections, four of which only need comment. The first section empowers the

Governor to declare any county to be in a state of insurrection and to call out the militia to put down the insurgents. Upon this latter point it will be sufficient to remark that 3d Section of the XII Article of the Constitution says: "The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief and have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection and to repel invasion," and that, therefore, there was no necessity to pass this bill to give him this power.

There is, however, no clause in the Constitution conferring upon the Governor the right to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection, and in this connection it is material to enquire what will be the effect of a declaration by the Governor that the county of New Hanover, for instance, is in a state of insurrection. The bill itself gives us no information in regard to the matter, save as to the payment of "the expenses attending the calling the militia into active service." The Constitution says nothing affirmatively about the matter; it has, however, much to say about it negatively. It does not tell us what it is, but it does tell us what it is not. It does not say what Governor Holden may do if this bill becomes a law, but it does say what he shall not do. We quote in full the following sections of Article I of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment or complaint of a grand jury, or by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open Court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or diseased of his freedom, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to ensure into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 21. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

Sec. 23. All Courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

If, therefore, the Constitution be indeed the supreme, paramount law of the State, not to be altered or changed by any mere legislative enactment, it is plain, even if this bill should be passed by the Legislature, and in pursuance thereof Governor Holden should declare the county of New Hanover to be in a State of insurrection; that he could not take or imprison the humblest citizen in the county but by the law of the land; that he could not put the humblest citizen to answer any criminal charge but by indictment, presentment or impeachment, or convict him but by the unanimous verdict of a jury in open Court, except in cases of petty misdemeanors, and then even the right of appeal is guaranteed; that he cannot suspend any law; that if any man should be restrained of his liberty for any cause, he is entitled to a remedy—the great writ of *Habeas Corpus*—to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that, too, without delay.

With this authority thus circumscribed by the Constitution, Governor Holden becomes quite a harmless man, and a declaration of a state of insurrection quite an impotent affair so far as the rights of person or property can be constitutionally affected by any authority conveyed to the Governor by the first section of this bill. The true legal construction of this section would seem to be simply to designate the Governor as the person to officially ascertain and declare the existence of an insurrection, in order that the Legislature may, as authorized in such cases in 5th section of the article of the Constitution, raise money to meet the expenses without levying special tax to pay the interest.

The second section of the bill authorizes the Governor to request the President to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in a county previously declared to be in a state of insurrection. This the Governor can do without the bill. As it cannot be pretended that any power is hereby conferred upon the President, it is evident he cannot comply with the request of the Governor unless he is authorized to do so by the Constitution of the United States. The ninth section of article first of that Constitution declares "the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." We shall not stop to consider in what cases an insurrection may or may not be a rebellion, nor whether President Grant or Congress has the right to decide when the public safety requires the suspension of the great writ, nor whether, when the public safety does require it, he or Congress has the right to suspend it. There is time enough to talk of this hereafter.

The third section of the bill requires the Judge, upon simple motion of the Solicitor, to move the trial of any man indicted for murder, conspiracy, or a violation of the act making it a criminal felony to go masked, to any county of the State the Solicitor may designate. This is legally the most dangerous feature of the bill. A charge of murder, or conspiracy, or of being masked, may be trumped up against the best citizen in this county, and if the Solicitor so desires, and without giving any reason whatever for the wish, the Judge will be obliged to send the prisoner to Cherokee or Currituck. And that, too, although New Hanover may not have been declared to be in a state of insurrection. Comment is unnecessary.

The fourth section provides for the payment of the expenses of the militia when called out, and practically gives the Governor the power of confiscation. As it is for him to say how many troops may be needed, he can make the number so large that their expenses would break the county charged with them. The provision requiring this expense to be taxed in the bill of costs of parties convicted of having been masked is, we take it, simply unconstitutional as to offenses already committed, for the reason that it increases the punishment, and is therefore *ex post facto*.

We have thus, at some length, given our

views upon this bill, but we are obliged to say more.

The most dangerous thing connected with this whole matter does not arise so much from the extraordinary power really to be conferred upon the Governor by this bill as it does from the powers that the Governor and the Radical party will claim to derive therefrom. Upon this point their intentions are already known and avowed. In the Raleigh Standard, of the 30th of October, appeared an editorial prepared by Governor Holden himself, and the authorship of which he has deliberately assumed and avowed. In that manifesto Governor Holden said: "But it is said Orange and Chatham will be proclaimed in a state of insurrection. This would suspend all civil law, as it was suspended in 1865. The Constitution confers this power on the Governor in the last resort, and the Courts would sustain him. It is idle to assume that in any event the Governor could not be sustained. If the State power should fail, which is not likely, the Federal power would be invoked, and it stands ready promptly to aid."

Mr. Cook, Radical Senator from Johnston, advocated the passage of the bill as "a matter of necessity," and declared that if the "writ of *Habeas Corpus* was suspended and these counties put under martial law, every man would be responsible for his acts, and if guilty of these great crimes would be tried quickly before a drum head court martial." Our readers can now see where this bill comes from and where the danger lies. We believe that it is intended as a cloak for a willful, wanton, premeditated usurpation of powers expressly prohibited by the Constitution. We believe that Governor Holden and the Radical leaders generally are parties to this traitorous conspiracy, and that their object is to terrify our people, and thus to prolong their ascendancy in the State. If this thing be persisted in, before the next harvest the soil of North Carolina will be red with the blood, both of her citizens and of her oppressors. It is time for our people to speak out.

The War Bill—Its Necessity.

We have already reviewed the Legislative War Bill at some length—its legal effects, the dangerous and extraordinary powers granted by it, its origin, and the causes which will force its adoption. Those who favor and urge the passage of this Bill pretend to be governed by the belief that a condition of violence and lawlessness exists in certain counties of this State, which cannot be restrained by the ordinary process of law, and cannot be controlled by the civil officers of those counties. It is alleged, moreover, that the victims of these outrages are "loyalists," and that on this account only are they persecuted and proscribed. To capture and punish the members of these unlawful organizations, and to promote the peace and order of society, it is contended that it is necessary to invest the Governor and the Solicitors with powers, the most extraordinary and dangerous alike to the lives, liberties and property of citizens. The Conservatives of the lower House of the Legislature, with the aid of two Republicans, who valued the peace of the State and the lives of its citizens more than their fealty to party, have delayed the passage of this Bill. The minority in the General Assembly, the Press of the State, and the people in their primary meetings have protested, and we fear, protested in vain against the enactment of this war measure.

We look for its passage very soon after the re-assembling of the Legislature. We have denounced it as a mere cloak for a willful, wanton, premeditated usurpation of powers expressly prohibited by the Constitution. We believe it is intended to terrify the people in order to prolong Radical ascendancy in the State. It is a conspiracy, fully in keeping with, and a part of, the programme of the Legislature holding over for four years, by means of which the people of the State are to be deprived of their rights, their property and their liberties. There are two sections of North Carolina where these Radical conspirators allege that disorders are so rife and violations of the law so frequent and outrageous that the officers are not able to suppress riot and murder—where men are punished and killed for opinions sake. These are the counties of Orange Chatham, Alamance and portions of Wake, and Jones and Lenoir. We have more than once given, as we believe, just and reasonable opinions as to the origin of most of the violations of law which have taken place in those two localities. Indeed, murders have been as frequent and more blood-thirsty in Robeson, if we may except those of Colonel Nethercutt and the Foscoe family in Jones, than in other portions of the State, but as they were always committed by blacks upon white citizens they have cast only a momentary horror over the State, and are left to slumber in the memories of the relatives and friends of the victims and to prey upon the fears of its survivors.

It is convenient, when party measures are to be subverted, to trump up outrages or exaggerate those which have been committed, and give to all a political bias; but when Radical officials have about sucked the last drop of blood from the citizens of the State, and wish to invite other flies into their cozy parlors, they hold out inducements to settlers by telling the real truth as to the peaceful condition of our State. If settlers and immigrants had nothing to fear except from the violence and lawlessness of our people, and if the salubrity of our climate, the fertility of our soil, the wealth of our mines, the cheapness of our lands, and the welcome from our citizens, were not dimmed by Radical taxation and debt, resulting from fraud, corruption and extravagance, North Carolina would, indeed, be a paradise for hundreds of thousands of the industrious people of the North and of Europe.

But what is the real condition of the people of the two sections of the State to which the provisions of the War Bill are especially intended? At a recent term of the Superior Court of Chatham, the Grand Jury, composed of members of both political parties, and of both races,

there being four colored men upon it, made a presentment which is highly favorable to the reputation of the citizens of that county, always noted as a law-abiding people. After congratulating the Court upon the peace and good order generally prevailing in the county, the criminal docket of the Court having been disposed of in two days, the Grand Jurors, on their oath, go on to say they regret that rumor and newspaper accounts have gravely misrepresented the condition of the county; that they have diligently inquired, and are convinced that there is less crime in the county than at any time since the close of the war. No county is more peaceable and quiet than Chatham; that no such state of lawlessness exists as has been rumored and published in the papers, and they believe no man need fear the encroachment of the lawless in the county any more than in any other county in the State or the United States. They say the statement is false, that the law is not administered in Chatham, but that her Courts, from the highest to the lowest, may be sought by rich and poor, with a perfect assurance of a fair and impartial administration of law and justice.

Captain J. F. Lee, the intensely Radical Sheriff of Wake, who at least ought to know something of the condition of the people, not only of his own county, but those of the adjoining counties of Orange and Chatham, says, in a recently published letter on the subject of lawlessness, as follows: "The unsettled condition of society following the war, and the injuries it wrought to our social condition, are fast passing away, and people are just as safe here as in any Northern State."

John Pearce, the Radical Sheriff of Jones county, another of the counties under the ban of the Governor's proclamation, and which has already been honored and burdened with a visit from the loyal militia of the State, says in a recent letter to one of the Directors of the North Carolina Land Company, in regard to immigrants settling in that section: "The reports of the Ku-Klux outrages here are generally unfounded. We do not deny that murders have been done here, but where is the county that never had a murder in it?"

The Raleigh Standard, as recently as the 22d of December, since the bill has been pending, being one of the "off days" in its erratic political meanderings, a "general amnesty and universal suffrage" occasion, says: "We need capital in North Carolina, and capitalists may come to our State with as much security as they can visit the different sections of their own country."

But it is useless to multiply these proofs from Radical sources of the want of any necessity or excuse for the passage of the War Bill. It has been decreed in the party caucus and will pass as a matter of course. It is a violent and illegal effort to perpetrate power by the intimidation of our people—it is a cloak for the wanton abuse of the privileges and powers which the Bill itself confers. It will lead to trouble if the Governor persists in exercising the questionable authority which it confers. It will be only a source of ridicule and derision if the Radicals attempt by this means to frighten our people, Chinese like, by the furious noise they will make, into supporting their diabolical measures and infamous partisans.

Before another year rolls around the earth will be encircled with telegraph lines. Four links of extended telegraph cable connect England with India and the Isles of the sea below Further India, and now a fifth is to be laid from the Straits of Malacca to Hong Kong. The lines now laid are the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta; the Anglo-Mediterranean; the British Indian Submarine, and British Indian Extension Telegraph Companies. From a station of the latter, a cable one thousand six hundred and forty miles long will reach China, and so the world will be nearly belted, and will be virtually so when Japan is reached. On this cable now proposed, there will be a station in Coochin, China. Another section proposed, of one thousand miles in length, will be from Hong Kong to Shanghai, touching at the treaty ports. The Hong Kong section is to cost five hundred and eighty thousand pounds. The capital stock of the company is to be paid up by November, 1870, and the cable to be fully laid by June, 1871.

Horticultural Society.

SMITHVILLE, Jan. 5, 1870.
Messrs. Editors: I have just seen the communication of Col. Steele in relation to the establishment of a Horticultural Society for this section of the State.

I fully approve of the project, and would do all in my power to forward it. I regret my inability to be present on the 21st, but almost any other day would suit me.

If we can establish a uniform method of making wine it would soon acquire a good reputation.

Such a society as is proposed by Colonel Steele is the best and only way to accomplish the purpose, which is of vast importance to this part of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. G. CURTIS.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN THIS COUNTY.

For some six months and more two negro women, named Jane and Jennie Davis, but passing under assumed names, have been living in this county, a portion of the time in the town of Halifax. It now turns out that these women escaped from the Orange county jail just before coming into this county where they had been imprisoned for being implicated in the murder some time last spring of the husband of Jane Davis, for which offence one man has already been hung and another sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of 99 years. The man that was hung the woman wished to marry, and hence the murder. The whereabouts of the woman in question were discovered last week by one of them writing back to Orange. The authorities of Orange were at once notified of their presence here, Sheriff Davis was instructed to arrest them, which he did on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning Deputy Sheriff Turner, of Orange, passed through here with the prisoners on his way to Orange, where they will now be put on trial for their lives.

The woman named Davis had a young child, which she left with a negro woman in this place to be taken care of.

Weldon News.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Impeachment Ashley and President Grant. Tax on Successors—Texas Election Matters—Republicanism on the Wane—Cuban Affairs—The President's Spiritual Welfare—The Negro in Washington—Social Equality—Judge Hoar's Confirmation—Tennessee, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 5, '70.

Dear Journal:—Within the past few days the President has been strongly urged to withdraw the name of General Potts as Governor of Montana Territory in place of Governor Ashley, until the latter has a chance to vindicate himself. This is but fair, and I am sure he will come out triumphant, for there are few Radicals who have a blacker or more infamous record, which he will easily be able to prove to the entire satisfaction of General Grant. Complaint has been made against Assistant Assessor Smith, of the third Ohio district, that he has oppressed the farmers by unjust assessments. General Schenck, Radical M. C. from that district, has filed his objections to the continuance of this system of taxation. The order of Commissioner Delano, issued some time since, to tax farmers when they sell their own products as produce dealers, is harsh, tyrannical and unjust, but is one of the baneful results of Radical legislation; and the protest of General Schenck, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and a leader in the House, is just so much Buncombe. He and his party are responsible, and he wishes to clear his skirts in his own district—that's all.

A dispatch has been received from General Reynolds, in which he gives Davis (Radical) a majority of 775 in Texas. The Conservatives, indignant at the bare-faced frauds enacted, have protested against it, and also threaten to return Jack Hamilton to Texas, as well as all the reconstructed States, was a force—it was on the principle of "Heads I win tails you lose." If they lost, Congress steps in and makes it all right, &c. Radicalism is a power, and they and the Texas can take the oath under the Reconstruction laws, they will be required to take the Iron Clad test oath, and if that is not enough there will be other tests applied so that the State will come in Radical as well as the number of U. S. Senators, besides the State is to be carried out at least three years for the same purpose. It is rather amusing to hear the people, particularly of the reconstructed States, remonstrate, protest and threaten what they will do in certain events. They really believe that they are a power, and that they and the States have rights whereof Congress is bound to respect. If to hug to their breasts such a delusion brings happiness, why possibly it is well, but how any one can be so blind as not to know that we are breathing only at the will of the Radical party, and that the earth is all at their disposal to understand. Would to Heaven that we to-day were enjoying as liberal, just and free a Government as that of our mother and ancient foe England. We know what it, what will come is hard to tell; Yankee domination, pure and simple, is the aim and I fear will be realized.

The Cuban Junta have dared Secretary Fish to proceed with the investigation he has so often threatened to show up the workings of the Junta in gaining the sympathy of the people and press of this country. Yesterday a gentleman remarked on the wondrous and painful fact, "that none of our Presidents had ever been religious men." Another speaker stated, "that prayers were never offered for the personal conversion of the President, but that account for it, it is not God's fault, for He always answered prayer." Of course it is not God's fault, it is the fault of the Radical party for not nominating a representative man; a puritanical, canting palm singer, with a slight whine and a snifle. Immediately a dozen of the best of our citizens, for the regeneration of General Grant.

If that includes his political regeneration, I say, amen! with all my heart. The City Councils last night, passed almost unanimously an ordinance "that it shall not be lawful for the keeper any saloon, or restaurant, or dining room, or saloon, or sample room, or tippling or eating-house, to refuse to receive, admit, entertain, and supply, or to exclude any person or persons on account of race or color, under penalty of fine and imprisonment." This bill is to be enforced to the letter. Are we not a model people and are we not Washington a model city? Negroes make our laws. Negroes sit beside us in cars, theatres, and all places of public amusement. Sit beside our children in public schools, and the mingling of the races may be more readily brought about. Now, in a short time, we will have Sambo and Dinah our *vis a vis* at the hotel table; we shall be cheek by jowl with them in the eating house and drinking saloon. The same parlor in the hotel will be at the service of both black and white for the friends, and think of it, the fastidious ones, the hotel bed on which Pompey and Chloë reposed their dusky bodies last night, will be the one on which you will rest to-night.

"You may shake, you may air, the bed if you will, the sweetest Africa will cling to it still." Well, guess we will have a Wild Fair here now. Visitors could see the sights and at the same time see the practical workings of what all the States may expect when Radicalism has accomplished its Heaven-sent mission of miscegenation and a very strong effort will be made to have Judge Hoar confirmed for the Supreme bench, but the feeling in the Senate is decidedly adverse. He had better stay with Grant. The gentlemen on the Supreme bench do not desire one who has behaved so badly as he has with regard to the Supreme Court, to be associated with them.

It has transpired that Gen. Tate, Haytien Charge d'Affaires, is authorized to negotiate for the cession of Mole St. Nicholas, at the N. W. side of Hayti. The harbor is as good as that of Samana, and is on the windward line from New York to the point at which the Darien canal would be constructed; is two days' less sailing than by way of Samana, and three days less than that of St. Thomas. I very much fear that if Gen. Tate, on behalf of his obnoxious friends in Hayti, does not come supplied with the necessary filthy lucre to lobby through Congress, the friends of the Samana lease and the Thomas purchase will come out ahead. There is money in the St. Thomas job, no doubt, and of course it will go through, General Grant now favors its purchase.

I have good reasons for knowing that the Radical party will be disgraced by treating her to the same "course of sprouts" that was applied to Georgia.

A Safe Robbery and the Robber—How the Culprit was Detected, and how He Imposed on the Public—Life Commits Suicide—A Very Extraordinary Story.

On the 9th of December last, Tama City Iowa, was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement on account of the robbery of the County Treasurer's safe of money amounting to between \$5,000 and \$8,000. About 7 o'clock on the evening of that day one of the county officials, named Newcomer, heard moans and groans proceeding from the Treasurer's office, and on entering found the Deputy Treasurer (Denton Camery) lying under the table in a pool of blood. He was apparently insensible. Examination showed that he had several wounds in the breast, and that his hand was gashed across, and that his head was badly bruised. On coming to he gave the following version of the case:

About half-past 6 o'clock p. m. he was in the office preparing to go home, when two men of savage aspect came to the counter and called for five dollars' worth of internal revenue stamps, offering in payment a bill of one hundred dollars. After carefully scrutinizing the bill, to assure himself of its genuineness, he went over the safe to get the change. While doing so, the larger of the two men jumped over the counter, and grabbing him by the throat, inflicted the wounds in his breast with a knife, while the other man occupied the time in pounding his head with a heavy stick, after which he put out the lamp. The ground in his hand was caused by himself, as he grasped the knife with which his assailant was cutting him up. The thieves then ransacked the safe.

The entire community felt a deep interest in the case, for a man who was nearly killed in protecting public property, and who received the sympathy of a man who sacrifices himself for the public good. Then he was always known as a respectable citizen of tried worth and honesty, and more than all, had been married only six weeks to the prettiest girl in that part of the county.

His friends and neighbors vowed vengeance on the perpetrators of the outrage, and a sort of vigilance committee was formed to hunt down the villains. The country was scoured, and every suspicious character for miles around was closely watched, but with no satisfactory result, as no clue could be obtained to fasten the crime upon anybody.

Mr. G. H. Warren, banker in the town, was determined to have the mystery solved at any cost; so he wrote to Mr. Holmes, of the National Bureau of Investigation, Chicago, who placed the case in the hands of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. A detective was at once dispatched to the scene to work up the case. He lay around there for a week, following up the case. At the end of that time he became convinced that one of the men who were the actors of the community were guilty of the crime. The story told by Camery did not hold together in all its parts. There were inconsistencies in its details that could not be reconciled.

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He stated that the money was in the safe, at his mercy, and he became possessed of an unconquerable desire to steal it. He took it and buried it under the sidewalk of the court-house yard, where it has since been found, not a dollar missing. The wounds he made with a knife, and then bumped his head against the wall to produce the bruises. He must have been a man of surpassing coolness, combined with a keen intellect, and a very carefully planned and executed scheme. He was taken back whence he came and given in custody of the authorities. The surprise of the people on learning the true state of affairs may be imagined. Camery, overcome with shame and disappointment, hid himself on Tuesday, and then, on Wednesday, he came out and, on the 10th of January, he was taken to the county jail, where he was kept for some time, and then he was released.

THE PENITENTIARY STOCKADE—PRISONERS ADMITTED YESTERDAY.—Chas. Lewis, 4 years; Nancy and Eliza Richards, 10 years; Carey Smith, 10 years; all from Johnston county.

Jacob Draythorn, 5 years; Haywood Mannel, 9 months; Sandy Smith, 9 months—Sampson county.

George Cottel and Thomas Ushee, 5 years—Duplin county.

Ben Sneed, 20 years; Reuben McCauley, 10 years; W. G. Glenn, 2 years; Andrew Davis, 10 years—Mecklenburg county.

David Morse, 12 months—Bertie county.

John A. Jones, (murder) for life; Alex. Willis, (murder) for life; Robert Williams, 10 years; Robert Williams, 10 years; Duncan Matthews, 2 years; B. Perry, 10 months; Richard Dryon, 10 years; L. Brantley 5 years; Wilton Watkins, 5 years; Allen Richardson 18 months; J. Pearce, 18 months; H. Williams, 5 years; H. Robertson, 12 months—Wake county.

Hogart Pogue, 1 year—Henderson county.

George Bayline, (murder) life—Halifax county.

Levy Pope, 18 months; William King, 5 years; Henry Barnes, time not known.

The dead body of Jacob Rowe, an old citizen of this county, was found in the woods near Wilson, on yesterday, the 9th inst. An inquest was held over the body, under the superintendence of Coroner Peel. Dr. Ed. Barnes made an examination of the corpse, and there being no evidence of violence, the jury rendered a verdict of "death from causes unknown."—Wilson Plaindealer.

TARBORO' MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—This event took place after a fashion on Monday last, with the following result: For Mayor—John Norfleet.

For Commissioners—A. McCabe, B. J. Keech, J. H. M. Jackson (col.)

A Radical triumph headed by a man sooured in his political feelings as to endorse the late arbitrary action of Jones in debarring the editor of this paper from the practice of law—action that was condemned in the strongest terms by the most extreme radicals, including the Raleigh Standard. What merit he may possess for the position of Mayor of Tarboro' beyond that of skill in figures, we are unable to find out, and the taxpayers of the town are equally ignorant of any qualification.—Tarboro' Southerner.

FOUND DEAD.—On Monday morning last Mrs. William Ann Hagins, wife of Jesse Hagins, one of the night police, was found dead in her bed. Mr. Hagins left his beat about day, and arriving at his house, was compelled to break in the door to find his wife dead. She was dressed as above. She was apparently very well the evening before.—Tarboro' Southerner.

Death of Father Dunn.

The following extract is from a Philadelphia paper, in which city he lived many years. Father Dunn was well known to this section of country, where he resided, at least in Fayetteville, for a number of years, and his death is deeply lamented by his many religious and personal friends:

The Rev. John Patrick Dunn, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Thirtieth street above Chestnut, died at 7 o'clock this morning, at the pastoral residence adjoining the church, after a lingering illness.

Father Dunn had for years past been subject to a disease of the heart, which was liable to call him to his Maker at any moment. From just such another cause the late Bishop Brennan was stricken down in the prime of life whilst walking along one of our streets. Father Dunn, however, was trained a longer time for preparation, although it is doubtful whether he could have been better prepared at one time than another, his whole course through life having been that of a true follower of Christ.

Of late his sickness assumed a different shape, and his friends were enabled to state the true nature of what seemed to be a death of several days. Some weeks ago his death was reported, and the news was published in the paper, that which at the time seemed to have been proved, an inevitable result.

At times of late his condition prelate improved, and appeared to improve somewhat, but his constitution appeared to his many friends, who took hope from them, that he would never recover, and that the hope was but a false one.

From the outset he renounced himself to death, and awaited the approach of the Reaper with the resignation of a warrior, and he looked forward to the heavenly recompense he expected to secure for his life well spent, with all the assurance of a pure and upright heart.

Father Dunn was one of the oldest priests in the diocese of Philadelphia. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1805, and was educated at the celebrated Macnooth College. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, and after being on a mission to the United States several years, he came to this country when quite a young man, and locating in Philadelphia, he was stationed at St. John's Church, Fourth street above Spruce, where he was associated with Very Rev. Dr. Bauer, (the then) Father Peter Dwyer, and Very Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, High Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, (then) coadjutor Bishop of Philadelphia, and other distinguished clergymen of the Church. He built the Church of St. Philip, on Orange street, above second, and being its pastor during the memorable riots of 1841, he made a narrow escape with his life from the infuriated mob.

He subsequently went South, and on his return to Philadelphia he was made pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo at Kelleysville, subsequently of St. Teresa's, Broad and Centre streets above second, where he was succeeded by a clergyman he was highly revered, not only by the members of his own parish, but by all who professed the Catholic faith. He was his popularity that the more announcement of his name was sure to fill any place selected for him to lecture. National Bazaar, at Chicago, with an extensive store of learning, a voice of that peculiar sweetness and softness of tone for which many of our clergymen are famous, a fine figure and graceful movements, he won upon his audiences from the start, and his words carried with them not only instruction but comfort.

He was a man of great firmness of character, and unswerving in the defense of the rights of the Bishop's Ordinary Council, and his opinions carried with them weight and significance. While the entire diocese was in a state of commotion, the congregation of St. John's will, in a particular manner, regret his decease, as that parish was the scene of his most recent active labors in this diocese.

Nor will his loss be felt alone by the Catholics, for during the course of his early career he had made many warm and ardent friends, who were devoted to him as a man will add the most to the poignancy of their grief. Resources are scarce.

Another Sad Result.

A difficulty occurred in Berryville, Va., on Friday week, between Thomas T. Barshaw and a Mr. Hardesty, of Baltimore, in which knives were used, resulting in the wounding of Hardesty. We understand his nose was cut off, besides other injuries inflicted, though none reported mortal. On Tuesday last Mr. Barshaw jumped from a second-story window of the Hartford Hotel, from the effects of which, together with the terrible malady under which he was suffering, death ensued. We understand that a short while before his demise reason resumed its sway—he appeared sane and collected, and was requested that he should be buried by the Masonic fraternity, of which Order he had long been a member. Mr. Barshaw leaves a wife and children to mourn him. He was regarded as a kind man—not quarrelsome—and was careful to provide for the sustenance of his family. He was a native of Maryland, and had been seventy-two years of age. He came here when quite a young man, and for a long time conducted the dry goods business on the corner of Bridge and High streets. He was Mayor of Georgetown for twenty-two years, and was untiring in his efforts for the benefit of the town and its citizens. He was a generous and noble man, but he spared no pains to procure all possible aid and advancement at the hands of Congress. Of commanding person and dignified manners, he looked like a gentleman of the olden time. He leaves a wife and six children, all grown up.

Wash. Star, Jan. 4.

A Sad Affair.

We are pained to announce that Mr. Lexington Clift, of King George county, committed suicide, by shooting himself, on Thursday last about 6 o'clock. The weapon was a shot-gun, which the deceased placed against his forehead, and which carried away half the head. Portions of the skull being found some distance from where the sad act was committed. Temporary derangement of mind, caused by a good many security debts hanging over him, utterly unmoved the deceased, who is spoken of as a fine, brave, and good neighbor and an excellent citizen.

Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald.

Death of Ex-Mayor Addison.

Hon. Henry Addison, one of our oldest citizens, died last evening, at seven o'clock at his residence, corner of Dunbar and Montgomery streets. His death was sudden, though not unexpected, as he has been gradually failing since last winter, when he lingered for weeks under a severe spell of sickness, from which he only partially recovered. Mr. Addison was a native of Maryland, and had been a resident of this city for many years. He was seventy-two years of age. He came here when quite a young man, and for a long time conducted the dry goods business on the corner of Bridge and High streets. He was Mayor of Georgetown for twenty-two years, and was untiring in his efforts for the benefit of the town and its citizens. He was a generous and noble man, but he spared no pains to procure all possible aid and advancement at the hands of Congress. Of commanding person and dignified manners, he looked like a gentleman of the olden time. He leaves a wife and six children, all grown up.

Wash. Star, Jan. 4.

THE HILLSBORO' MURDER.—Bob Gunn (colored) who